

Kodiak Island Borough Coastal Management Plan May 2007

Appendix L – Community Profiles of the Kodiak Island Borough

Kodiak Island Borough:

Current Population: 13,811 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class Borough
Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough
Taxes: Sales: None, Property: 9.25 mills (8 service areas), Special: 5% Accommodations Tax; 0.925% Severance Tax

Coastline: 2,774 miles

Coastal Area: 13,913 sq. miles

COMMUNITIES

Akhiok	Karluk	Kodiak	Larsen Bay
Old Harbor	Ouzinkie	Port Lions	

Akhiok

Current Population: 51 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough
Taxes: Sales: None, Property: 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5% Accommodations Tax (Borough); 0.925% Severance Tax (Borough)

Location:

Akhiok is located at the southern end of Kodiak Island at Alitak Bay. It lies 80 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak, and 340 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 56.945560° North Latitude and -154.17028° West Longitude. (Sec. 28, T037S, R031W, Seward Meridian.) Akhiok is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 7.9 sq. miles of land and 2.5 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 35 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 25 to 54.

History:

The original village of Kashukugniut was occupied by Russians in the early 19th century. The community was originally a sea otter hunting settlement, located at Humpy Cove. The name Akhiok was reported in the 1880 Census. In 1881, residents relocated to the present site at Alitak Bay. The community's Russian Orthodox church, Protection of the Theotokos Chapel, was built around 1900 at the site of an earlier structure. A post office was established in 1933. Residents of

nearby Kaguyak relocated to Akhiok after the 1964 earthquake and tsunami destroyed their village. The City was incorporated in 1972.

Culture:

Akhiok is an Alutiiq village dependent upon fishing and subsistence activities.

Economy:

Public sector employment and seasonal work provide cash flow in the community. Five residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all of Akhiok's residents depend heavily on subsistence fishing and hunting. Salmon, crab, shrimp, clams, ducks, seal, deer, rabbit and bear are utilized. The community is interested in developing a fish smokery and cold storage facility. Since January 2003, each Akhiok shareholder received \$200,000 from sales of a \$36 million trust fund provided in the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

Facilities:

Water is derived from a dam and reservoir on a small stream, is treated and stored. Akhiok provides a piped gravity water and sewer system that serves all 25 homes in the community. The community is currently boiling its drinking water -- a new water source is needed. A new landfill site is under development.

Transportation:

The city is accessible only by air and water. Island Air Service offers regular passenger service. In addition, Regular and charter flights are available from the City of Kodiak. There is a State-owned gravel runway 3,320' in long by 60' wide, and a seaplane base at Moser Bay, owned by Columbia Ward Fisheries. Barge services are sporadic. A breakwater and boat launch are available, but the existing dock is a temporary structure.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 35 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 25 to 54.

Karluk

Current Population: 24 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: Unincorporated

Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough

Taxes: Sales: None, Property: 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5%
Accommodations Tax (Borough); 0.925% Severance Tax (Borough)

Location:

Karluk is located on the west coast of Kodiak Island, on the Karluk River, 88 air miles southwest of Kodiak and 301 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57.570210° North Latitude and -154.45433° West Longitude. (Sec. 17, T030S, R032W, Seward Meridian.) Karluk is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 57.7 sq. miles of land and 2.3 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms and winds are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 23 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 31 to 54.

History:

The mouth of the Karluk River is thought to have been populated by Natives for more than 7,000 years. 36 archaeological sites exist in the area. Russian hunters established a trading post here in 1786. At that time, the village was located on both sides of the Karluk River, in the area of Karluk Lagoon. Between 1790 and 1850, many tanneries, salteries and canneries were established in the area. By 1800, Karluk was known for having the largest cannery and the greatest salmon stream in the world. A post office was established in 1892. In the early 1900s, canneries were constructed by the Alaska Packers Association. Over-fishing of the area forced the canneries to close in the late 1930s. After a severe storm in January 1978, the village council decided to relocate the community to the present site, upstream on the south side of the lagoon. HUD constructed 23 houses at the new community location. A few high school students attend Mount Edgecumbe in Sitka.

Culture:

Karluk is an Alutiiq village with a fishing and subsistence lifestyle. The school was closed during the 1999/2000 year and again for the 2002/2003 year due to low enrollment.

Economy:

Fish processing is the primary source of livelihood. The Karluk, Larsen Bay and Old Harbor village corporations share ownership of Kodiak Salmon Packers, Inc. Residents actively participate in subsistence hunting and fishing activities. Salmon, trout, ducks, seals and deer are harvested.

Facilities:

The Indian Health Service constructed a piped water and community septic system in 1978. Water is supplied by a creek, is treated and stored in a 50,000-gallon tank. All occupied homes are fully plumbed. A feasibility study is needed to examine alternatives for water treatment, sewage disposal and solid waste. There is no refuse collection service, and the landfill is a temporary, unpermitted site. The school organizes aluminum recycling.

Transportation:

Karluk is accessible by air and water. Regular and charter flights depart from Kodiak. There is both a State-owned 2,000' long by 50' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base at Karluk Lake. Barge service is available twice a month from Kodiak, and goods are lightered to shore by skiff. Funds have been requested to construct a dock.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms and winds are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 23 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 31 to 54.

KODIAK

Current Population: 6,138 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: Home Rule City

Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough

Taxes: Sales: 6% (max. \$45 per transaction), Property: 2.0 mills (City); 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5% Accommodations Tax (City/Borough)

Location:

Kodiak is located near the north eastern tip of Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska. Kodiak Island, "the emerald isle," is the largest island in Alaska, and is second only to Hawaii in the U.S. Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge encompasses nearly 1.9 million acres on Kodiak and Afognak Islands. It is 252 air miles south of Anchorage, a 45-minute flight, and is a 4-hour flight from Seattle. It lies at

approximately 57.788890° North Latitude and -152.4019° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T027S, R019W, Seward Meridian.) Kodiak is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 3.5 sq. miles of land and 1.4 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands has a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, occasional high winds, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual rainfall is 67 inches, and snowfall averages 78 inches. January temperatures range from 14 to 46; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76.

History:

The Island has been inhabited for the past 8,000 years. The first non-Native contacts were in 1763, by the Russian Stephen Glotov, and in 1792 by Alexander Baranov, a Russian fur trapper. Sea otter pelts were the primary incentive for Russian exploration, and a settlement was established at Chiniak Bay, the site of present-day Kodiak. At that time, there were over 6,500 Sugpiaqs (Koniags) in the area and the Island was called "Kikhtak." It later was known as "Kadiak," the Inuit word for island. Kodiak became the first capital of Russian Alaska, and Russian colonization had a devastating effect on the local Native population. By the time Alaska became a U.S. Territory in 1867, the Koniag region Eskimos had almost disappeared as a viable culture. Alutiiq (Russian-Aleut) is the present-day Native language. Sea otter fur harvesting was the major commercial enterprise, and eventually led to the near extinction of the species. However, in 1882 a fish cannery opened at the Karluk spit. This sparked the development of commercial fishing in the area. The "Town of Kodiak" was incorporated in 1940. During the Aleutian Campaign of World War II, the Navy and the Army built bases on the Island. Fort Abercrombie was constructed in 1939, and later became the first secret radar installation in Alaska. Development continued, and the 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing. The 1964 earthquake and subsequent tidal wave virtually leveled downtown Kodiak. The fishing fleet, processing plant, canneries, and 158 homes were destroyed - \$30 million in damage. The infrastructure was rebuilt, and by 1968, Kodiak had become the largest fishing port in the U.S., in terms of dollar value. The Magnusson Act in 1976 extended the U.S. jurisdiction of marine resources to 200 miles offshore, which reduced competition from the foreign fleet, and over time, allowed Kodiak to develop a groundfish processing industry.

Culture:

The local culture surrounds commercial and subsistence fishing activities. The Coast Guard comprises a significant portion of the community, and there is a large seasonal population. Kodiak is primarily non-Native, and the majority of the Native population are Alutiiq. Filipinos are a large subculture in Kodiak due to their work in the canneries. A Russian Orthodox Church seminary is based in Kodiak, one of two existing seminaries in the U.S. The Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak was federally recognized in January 2001. A branch of the University of Alaska Anchorage, Kodiak College is located in the City of Kodiak.

Economy:

The Kodiak economy is based on fishing, seafood processing, retail services and government. Adaptability and diversification in a variety of fisheries has enabled the Kodiak economy to develop and stabilize. 665 area residents hold commercial fishing permits, and numerous fish processing companies operate here year-round. The largest processors include Trident, Ocean Beauty, North Pacific, and Western Processors. The hospital and City also rank among the top employers. The largest U.S. Coast Guard station lies just south of the city. The Kodiak Launch Complex, a \$38 million low-Earth orbit launch facility on 27 acres, was recently completed at Cape Narrow near Chiniak. The Kodiak Launch Complex, operated by the Alaska Aerospace Dev. Corp., is the only commercial launch range in the U.S. that is not co-located with a federal facility. The KLC launched its first payload in November 1998. In August 2003, Alaska Aerospace Dev. Corp. was awarded an \$8 million contract to handle two or three Missile Defense Agency launches in 2003-2004. The Kodiak-launched missiles will be targets, not interceptors. With similar launches planned annually over the next five years, the contract could be worth up to \$40 million. The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce provides economic development services to the area.

(www.kodiak.org).

Facilities:

Pillar Creek and Monashka Creek Reservoirs provide water, which is stored and distributed by pipe throughout the area. Piped sewage is processed in a treatment plant. All homes are fully plumbed. The piped system has been expanded to Miller Point and Spruce Cape, to replace individual wells and septic tanks in those areas. Refuse collection services are provided by the Borough. The landfill is located 6 miles north of the City, at Monashka Bay. Kodiak Electric Association, a cooperative utility, operates and purchases power from the Four Dam Pool-owned Terror Lake Hydroelectric Facility. It also operates a Coast Guard-owned plant, and owns three additional diesel-powered plants at Swampy Acres, Kodiak and Port Lions.

Transportation:

Kodiak is accessible by air and sea. The State-owned Kodiak Airport provides three asphalt runways. These runways measure: 7,562' long by 150' wide; 5,398' long by 150' wide; and, 5,011' long by 150' wide. Kodiak Municipal Airport offers a 2,475' long by 40' wide paved runway. Three scheduled airlines serve Kodiak with several daily flights, and a number of air taxi services provide flights to other communities on the Island. City-owned seaplane bases at Trident Basin and Lilly Lake serve floatplane traffic. The Alaska Marine Highway System operates a ferry service to and from Seward and Homer. Travel time to Homer by ferry is 12 hours. The Port of Kodiak includes two boat harbors with 600 boat slips and three commercial piers - the ferry dock, city dock and container terminal. Boat launch ramps and vessel haul-outs are also available. A \$20 million breakwater on Near Island provides another 60 acres of mooring space at St. Herman Harbor. The replacement of the 32-year-old float system at the St. Paul Inner Harbor downtown was completed in 2000. Approximately 140 miles of state roads connect island communities on the east side of the island.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands has a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, occasional high winds, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual rainfall is 67 inches, and snowfall averages 78 inches. January temperatures range from 14 to 46; July temperatures vary from 39 to 76.

Larsen Bay

Current Population: 96 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough

Taxes: Sales: 3%, Property: 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5% Accommodations Tax (Borough); 0.925% Severance Tax (Borough)

Location:

Larsen Bay is located on Larsen Bay, on the northwest coast of Kodiak Island. It is 60 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 283 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57.538540° North Latitude and -153.97844° West Longitude. (Sec. 32, T030S, R029W, Seward Meridian.) Larsen Bay is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 5.4 sq. miles of land and 2.2 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 23 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 32 to 62.

History:

The area is thought to have been inhabited for at least 2,000 years. Hundreds of artifacts have been uncovered in the area. Russian fur traders frequented the Island in the mid-1700s. The bay was named for Peter Larsen, an Unga Island furrier, hunter and guide. In the early 1800s, there was a tannery in Uyak Bay. The present-day Natives are Alutiiq (Russian-Aleuts). Alaska Packers Association built a cannery in the village in 1911. The City was incorporated in 1974.

Culture:

Larsen Bay is a traditional Alutiiq settlement practicing a commercial fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

Economy:

The economy of Larsen Bay is primarily based on fishing. 17 residents hold commercial fishing permits. There are very few year-round employment positions. A large majority of the population depends on subsistence activities. Salmon, halibut, seal, sea lion, clams, crab and deer are utilized. Five lodges provide tourist guide service.

Facilities:

Water is supplied by two groundwater sources - a gravity feed from the hydro plant and a backup well - and stored in a 200,000-gallon steel tank. A water supply line is connected to the penstock of the hydroelectric plant and used a majority of the time to reduce utility expenses to both the service plant and the customers. All 40 homes are connected to the piped water system. A community septic tank with outfall line serves approximately half of these homes and the rest are on individual septic systems. Weekly refuse collection services are provided.

Transportation:

Larsen Bay is accessible by air and by water. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There is a State-owned lighted 2,700' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip and a seaplane base. Docking facilities are available. The Corps of Engineers began construction of a breakwater and boat harbor in the summer of 1997 and completed it in the fall of 2002. A cargo barge arrives every six weeks from Seattle.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 23 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 32 to 62.

Old Harbor

Current Population: 211 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough

Taxes: Sales: 3%, Property: 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5% Accommodations Tax (Borough); 0.925% Severance Tax (Borough)

Location:

Old Harbor is located on the southeast coast of Kodiak Island, 70 miles southwest of the City of Kodiak and 322 miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57.202780° North Latitude and -153.30389° West Longitude. (Sec. 29, T034S, R025W, Seward Meridian.) Old Harbor is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 21.0 sq. miles of land and 6.2 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 24 to 60.

History:

The area around Old Harbor is thought to have been inhabited for nearly 2,000 years. The area was visited by the Russian Grigori Shelikov and his "Three Saints" flagship in 1784. Three Saints Bay became the first Russian colony in Alaska. In 1788, a tsunami destroyed the settlement. Two more earthquakes struck before 1792. In 1793, the town relocated on the northeast coast to "Saint Paul's," now known as Kodiak. A settlement was reestablished at Three Saints Harbor in 1884. The town was recorded as "Staruigavan," meaning "old harbor" in Russian. The present-day Natives are Alutiiq (Russian-Aleuts.) The Old Harbor post office was opened in 1931. In 1964, the Good Friday earthquake and resulting tsunami destroyed the community; only two homes and the church remained standing. The community was rebuilt in the same location. The City government was incorporated in 1966.

Culture:

Old Harbor practices its traditional Alutiiq culture and subsistence lifestyle. Fishing provides income to the community. Residents of Kaguyak, a summer fish camp, also live in Old Harbor.

Economy:

Many are commercial fishermen or crew; 32 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Most depend to some extent on subsistence activities for food sources, such as salmon, halibut, crab, deer, seal, rabbit, and bear.

Facilities:

Water is supplied by a dammed creek and an infiltration gallery, is treated and stored in a tank, then distributed via pipes. A community septic tank treats piped sewage. All residences are connected to the public water and sewer system and have complete plumbing. Refuse collection services are not available, although the City has requested funding for dumpsters and vehicles to do so. The landfill was recently relocated. They are interested in developing hydroelectricity.

Transportation:

Old Harbor is accessible only by air and water. A new State-owned 2,750' long by 60' wide gravel runway and a seaplane base serve air traffic. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. There is a harbor and docking facilities for 55 boats. Seattle-based and local barge services are available.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 24 to 60.

Ouzinkie

Current Population: 170 (2003 State Demographer est.)

Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City

Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough

Taxes: Sales: 3%, Property: 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5% Accommodations Tax (Borough); 0.925% Severance Tax (Borough)

Location:

Ouzinkie is located on the west coast of Spruce Island, adjacent to Kodiak Island. It lies northwest of the City of Kodiak and 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately

57.923610° North Latitude and -152.50222° West Longitude. (Sec. 15, T026S, R020W, Seward Meridian.) Ouzinkie is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 6.0 sq. miles of land and 1.7 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches, with 87 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 32 to 62.

History:

Ouzinkie became a retirement community for the Russian American Company. The Russians referred to the settlement in 1849 as "Uzenkiy," meaning "village of Russians and Creoles." In 1889, the Royal Packing Company constructed a cannery at Ouzinkie. Shortly afterward, the American Packing Company built another. In 1890, a Russian Orthodox Church was built, and in 1927, a post office was established. Cattle ranching was popular in the early 1900s. In 1964, the Good Friday earthquake and resulting tsunami destroyed the Ouzinkie Packing Company cannery. Following the disaster, Columbia Ward bought the remains and rebuilt the store and dock, but not the cannery. The City government was incorporated in 1967. In the late 1960s, the Ouzinkie Seafoods cannery was constructed. The operation was sold to Glacier Bay, and burned down in 1976 shortly after the sale. No canneries have operated since.

Culture:

Ouzinkie is an Alutiiq village. Commercial fishing and subsistence activities support the community.

Economy:

Ouzinkie's economic base is primarily commercial salmon fishing. 26 residents hold commercial fishing permits. Almost all of the population depends to some extent on subsistence activities for various food sources. Salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, ducks, deer and rabbit are utilized.

Facilities:

Water is supplied by a dam on Mahoona Lake and Katmai Creek, is treated and piped throughout the City. The system serves 80 homes and commercial facilities. A piped sewage system, central septic treatment system and sludge disposal site are used for waste. Over 90% of all homes are completely plumbed. The City needs a 400,000-gallon water tank for adequate treatment and storage. Refuse is collected by the City. A new landfill site was recently completed. The community participates in a hazardous waste collection program, but would like a facility to recycle scrap metal.

Transportation:

The village is accessible by air and water. There is a State-owned 2,085' long by 80' wide gravel airstrip and a float plane landing area at Ouzinkie Harbor. Facilities include a breakwater, small boat harbor and dock. A new breakwater and small boat harbor are currently under design by the Corps of Engineers. Barges provide cargo delivery from Seattle and Kodiak.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 60 inches, with 87 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 32 to 62.

Port Lions

Current Population: 251 (2003 State Demographer est.)
Incorporation Type: 2nd Class City
Borough Located In: Kodiak Island Borough
Taxes: Sales: None, Property: 9.25 mills (Borough), Special: 5%
Accommodations Tax (Borough); 0.925% Severance Tax (Borough)

Location:

Port Lions is located in Settler Cove, on the north coast of Kodiak Island, 247 air miles southwest of Anchorage. It lies at approximately 57.8675° North Latitude and -152.88222° West Longitude. (Sec. 05, T027S, R022W, Seward Meridian.) Port Lions is located in the Kodiak Recording District. The area encompasses 6.3 sq. miles of land and 3.7 sq. miles of water. The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 54 inches, with 75 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 20 to 60.

History:

The town was founded in 1964 by the displaced inhabitants of Afognak, which was destroyed by tsunami after the Good Friday Earthquake. The community was named in honor of the Lions Club, for their support in rebuilding and relocating the village. The City government was incorporated in 1966. For many years, Port Lions was the site of the large Wakefield Cannery, on Peregrebni Point. The cannery burned down in March 1975. Soon thereafter, the village corporation purchased a 149-foot floating processor, the Smokwa. Although sold in 1978, the Smokwa processed crab in the area intermittently between 1975 and 1980. A small sawmill, located south of town, operated until 1976.

Culture:

The majority of the population are Alutiiq. Most residents lead a fishing and subsistence lifestyle.

Economy:

The economy of Port Lions is based primarily on commercial fishing, fish processing and tourism. 24 residents hold commercial fishing permits. All of the residents depend to some extent on subsistence food sources such as salmon, crab, halibut, shrimp, clams, duck, seal, deer and rabbit.

Facilities:

The community system was built by the BIA and Indian Health Service in 1965. Over 100 residences are connected to the City's piped water and sewer systems and 95% of these have complete plumbing. The Branchwater Creek Reservoir provides water, which is treated and stored in a 125,000-gallon tank. The existing dam is weakening; funding has been provided to make repairs. A local priority is to construct a new 500,000-gal. dam on the Creek. A new landfill site has been identified.

Transportation:

Port Lions is accessible by air and water. There is a State-owned 2,200' long by 75' wide gravel airstrip, and the City dock may be used by seaplanes. Regular and charter flights are available from Kodiak. The boat harbor with breakwater and dock provide 82 boat slips. The State Ferry operates bi-monthly from Kodiak between May and October. Barge service is available from Seattle.

Climate:

The climate of the Kodiak Islands is dominated by a strong marine influence. There is little or no freezing weather, moderate precipitation, and frequent cloud cover and fog. Severe storms are common from December through February. Annual precipitation is 54 inches, with 75 inches of snowfall. Temperatures remain within a narrow range, from 20 to 60